

PRICE THREEPENCE

FRUIT.—The undersigned has received from Spain a shipment of very choice Fruit in excellent condition comprising black, red, and white currants, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries. Also an assortment of the best colonial fruits constantly kept on hand. Orders promptly attended to, and carefully packed for shipment.

Mrs. H. MARTIN, Nos. 12 and 14, New Market

ORANGES, Pineapples, and Boche-de-Mer for SALE.—Apply to Captain TRAYNE, on board Coral Queen at Market Ward; or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

CIGARETTES TOBACCO Pipes Bells Pens Stationery

YORK HAMS and North Wales Cheese, now landed
H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

BONE DUST for SALE (fine). S. HEBBLEWHITE
452, George-street.

WHEAT.—Chilian WHEAT for SALE. DILL
and CO., Custom-house Buildings.

WHEAT.—Adelaide Wheat, 1000 bushels of p
wheat, Hart's flour. Wright's Whf. W. Wri

KEROSENE OIL, lined, raw, and boiled oil,
phalte, corrugated iron Wright's Whf. W. Wrig
KEROSENE OIL, best brands; cheapest house
Chy. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.
HONEY.—Two tons for SALE in lots. Al sam
J. SIMMONDS, 104, Sussex-street.
JUST LANDED, 2 cases Field's United Service S
M. M'HAHON, 410, George-st., next City Bank
AUSTRALIAN RED and WHITE WIN
East India and other pale ale

MARZETTI and SON'S Bottled ALE, in 4 d
casks, warranted in best possible condition,
to suit purchasers. Apply to M. ALEXANDER,
Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, One 2 horse power Steam ENGINE,
boiler complete; £65. J. Macgregor, 320, George-
street.

STEAM ENGINE, &c., for SALE.—One 12 ho
power, high pressure horizontal Steam ENGI
with Scotch boiler, &c.; attractive conside

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS, Bathurst-street
Coal, Wood, Breeze, Charcoal. at reduced prices

COALES.—40 Tons for SALE. Apply on board
Alicia, Cuthbert's Wharf.

SLATES.—Countess Slates, to land ex Colonial Exchange
36,000, 20 x 10.

BLUE SLATES, from the quarry of Colonel Penry
Penrybn, Bangor. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, Cement, &c. at reduced prices. **GOODLET and SMITH, Es.** and **Parramatta streets.**

700,000 FEET Baltic American and Oregon Timber, Colonial Hardwood, Forest Shingles, &c., &c. **GOODLET and SMITH, Es.** toria Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street. Brick Yard, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron, Morewood's Timber, Blading, Guttering, Piping, &c. **GOODLET and SMITH, Es.** and **Parramatta streets.**

SMITH, ERSKINE STREET.
DOORS, SASHES, Casements, Mouldings, &c.
hand and made to order. GOODLET & SMITH
Erskine and Parramatta streets.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon,
clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cas-
shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET colonial hardwood, shins-
cedar. JOLLY and CO. Bathurst

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, clear pine.
JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, draypoles, shafts, posts, rails,
paling. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

90,000 First-class BRICKS for SALE. By
maker, T. T. Smith's, builder, Globe

BAY GELDING, 6 years, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, single and double
riders, and sound. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt st. S.

RAIR Superior Buggy HORSES 6 years. fine road

FOUND, on SALE at NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-st.
FOR SALE, a very superior Ladies' HORSE,
 40 guineas. GIBSON'S Repository, Pitt-street.
PAIR Handsome Buggy HORSES, £35; also a
 some Buggy and Set Harness. GIBSON'S, Pitt-st.
FOR SALE, four Capital SPRING-CARTS and
 ness, cheap. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Art
QUIRT PONY, either for saddle or harness, only
 GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class Milch COW. Apply Supper Court Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

FOWLS.—21 Laying Hens for SALE, a cross between the Cochins and Spanish. 30, Cumberland-street.

FOR SALE, an English-built four-oared GIG, complete. Apply at 22, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, new and second-hand Light Spring CARRIAGES. Also Dogcarts, Buggies, Gigs, Phaetons, Broughs and wheels. E. J. LILLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-street South.

DRAPERS' FITTINGS.—For SALE, the supplies, fixtures, gas fittings, counters, &c., of Caversham House, next the Commercial Bank. This is a favorable opportunity for obtaining first-class fittings at a low price. Apply to Mr. TARRING, 350, George-street; or by letter to W. C. PRESTON, Underwood-street, Paddington.

AN Old-established Private BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for SALE. It is well situated, has a good connection—in fact, has for years been one of the best paying houses in Sydney. As it is necessary for the present proprietor to leave Sydney immediately, a

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a Fruit and Confectionery BUSINESS, fixtures, &c. Hill, King-street E

WHARF, DARLING HARBOUR.—To Shipwrecked Timber and Coal Merchants, Produce Agents, &c. others.—To be DISPOSED OF, on very favourable terms the unexpired LEASE of WHARF PROPERTY, admirably adapted for any business where extensive accommodation and deep water frontage is required. To any

having a small capital at command, the above is an opportunity that very seldom occurs of securing a commodious Wharf, with a good connection attached to the wharfrage and storage returns alone form a good income. Particulars may be obtained on application to F. RISHWORTH, Agent, No. 401, George street.

THE CITY TEA WAREHOUSE
 and
SULTAN'S COFFEE DEPOT,
 320, George-street.
JAMES MACGREGOR

has the honour to announce to the clergy, gentry, and
 the cattle public of Sydney and New South Wales, that he
 just landed a splendid assortment of NEW and CHOICE
 GOODS, suitable for the coming festive season. An abun-
 dant supply of Oil and Italian wares, choice provisions
 consisting of York hams, Wiltshire bacon, Cheshire cheese
 &c.

YORK HAMS, finest selected quality
CHESHIRE and NORTH WILTS CHEESE, pure
 quality
MUSCATEL RAISINS, in layers
SULTANA and ELEM E RAISINS

SOFT SHELL and JORDAN Almonds
CANDIED PEEL, Orange, Lemon, and Citron
MIXED SPICE, fine quality.

The attention of the public is specially directed to the second issue of MACGREGOR'S
PRESENTATION ALMANAC for 1886.
This entertaining Almanac contains general information of importance, as well as detailed lists of the new and choice goods always procurable at 320, George-street.
The above Almanac is now ready for delivery, and will be presented as a New Year's Gift to all customers.

may favour the establishment with a call.
I am,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MACGREGOR

CHOICE TEAS.—The attention of our customers
others is respectfully invited to the select sam-
ple tea ever imported. Also Huntley and Palmer's black
all choice kinds.

Cheese, North Wiltshire and Cheddar
York hams, best selected
Muscatels, Sultaninae and Eleme raisins

Currants and candied peel
 China preserves, French prunes, &c., &c.
 Creams and Blackwell's calf-foot jelly
 Jams, jellies, and bottled fruits, with every other
 required at the present season.
SMYTH and WELLS Wholesale and Family Grocers
 88, Hunter-street.

But, says Mr. Hare, the intellectual could combine too great an object. So they could, but in combining they would of intellect. He expressly provides that no voter is to be on both registers at once, and if all the cultivated choose the national one, the local representation would be left to those beneath them freed not only from their votes, but from their intellectual pressure, and the effort to guide constituencies like Westminster would not only be acknowledged hard, as it is now, but would be openly given up. No result could be more disastrous than one which directly pitted the intellect of the country against its numbers, and made cultivation a mark of political aristocracy. This was not the fault of Mr. Hare's old scheme, but the new one directly gives the locality of all the votes to the intellectual. The united students of political science could, for instance, no doubt seat Mr. Mill through an electoral college, but to do it they must abandon their right to demand accurate ideas of that science all over the kingdom. For it is certain that men who guide no votes will not take the same trouble to guide the voters as if they had them. If they would if the cultivated could rule performance of argument and intellect alone, their disfranchisement actual and virtual would not signify to the nation. They would still govern, and through a machinery at least as efficient as the existing one and far less troublesome. The central idea of our Constitution is not only that the best men in the nation should be represented, but the best men in each part of the nation, that the heaven should leave the lump. Mr. Hare apparently would collect all the yeast in one corner of the trough and leave the dough to ferment in the best way it could. We want in Parliament not only the best man in Manchester, but the best man whom Manchester can find representing her special ideas; the best Manchester man. If Mr. Hare carried out his thoughts he might possibly get fifty more scholars than the present Philanthropist, better than any we have now, but we should be a lower average of members, a result for which it is certainly not worth while to tinker the Constitution. The plain fact of the matter is, that no change is needed except the introduction of the operatives to their fair share of power, and to encumber the question with changes which would impair localism, or give representation to the "isms," or interfere with the inter-relationships of classes in the nation is unwise and unpractical. Mr. Hare's new scheme does, in our

With this view, I write to request that you will allow me to rectify a mistake into which your correspondent John Blummen has fallen when he calls Frederick Hill who

Plummer has fallen, when he calls Frederick Hill, who read a paper at the Social Science Congress at Sheffield, a son of Matthew Davenport Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham. He is a younger brother, as is also, I have no doubt—although Mr. P. makes no reference to his family con-

necution—the Edwin Hill who also read a paper at the same meeting. Sir Rowland Hill, the Post Office reformer, is another brother.

Having, for some years before leaving England, been on terms of intimacy with most of the members of this talented family, I speak from personal knowledge.

Your obedient servant,
ISAAC AARON.

27th December.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.
The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy .....	.....	\$258 1 7
Gin .....	.....	\$68 7 6
Liquors, cordials, or strong waters .....	.....	\$22 10 0
Rum .....	.....	\$28 14 0
Tobacco and snuff .....	.....	\$19 13 2
Cigars .....	.....	\$5 10 7
Tea .....	.....	\$3 17 6
Sugar and sundries .....	.....	\$19 14 7
Opium .....	.....	\$6 3 6
Pistatoe .....	.....	\$17 0 8
Ad valorem .....	.....	\$18 15 3
Package charge .....	.....	\$9 11 11
Total .....	.....	\$1791 22 0

A special meeting of the Fitzroy Iron Works Company will be held at the office, 400, George-street, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, to consider the expediency of increasing the capital and extending the operations of the company.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench offered, on account of the Government, a number of building allotments in Woolloomooloo Bay and Pitt-street, Circular Quay; also some land at Pitt-water. The following were disposed of:—Woolloomooloo Bay, lot 2, section 1, £3 per

per foot, T. Tobin; lot 3, section 1, £3 10s. per foot, T. Tobin; lot 4, section 1, £3 12s. 6d. per foot, T. Tobin. The remaining lots of the reclaimed land at Woolloomooloo Bay, advertised, though offered at low prices, were passed, without any buyers. Abercrombie place, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 83

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 1036 bales, and sold 404. The principal lots sold were—67 bales fleece, Gordon and Manar, at 18d.; 23 bales ditto, IN over NSIV, at 19½d.; 21 bales ditto, TCS, at 18½d.; 18 bales scoured, at 20½d. Prices ruled thus:—Fleece, 12d. to 19½d.; scoured, 16d. to 20½d.; grease, 7d. to 9½d. Sheepskins: About 7000 were disposed of; one lot, Coorada, at 8½d. per lb.; the remainder from 5d. to 7½d. per lb.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner catalogued 314 bales wool, and sold 190. The chief lots were—25 bales fleece, Wirraah, at 18½d.; 4 bales ditto, WD, at 16½d.; 12 bales ditto, ZUL, at 14½d.; 9 bales ditto and lambs, JOR, at 16½d.; 47 bales grease, TK over JR in diamond, at 10d. Sheepskins: 4 bales were sold at from 6½d. to 6½d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Eshworth catalogued 124 bales, and

rd, 35d. The principal lot was 18 bales fleece, 18 bales J.D.; two other lots of fleece fetched 16d.; greasy 8d.; locks, 9d.
 The principal lot of 45 bales of wool, mostly from the same flock, was sold at the following prices:—K over JD, 28 bales grease, at 7d.; 9 bales ditto from JD, to 94d.; DWL, 5 bales ditto at 84d.; damaged, 13d.; mixed, 84d.
 Messrs. Richardson and Wrench catalogued 211 bales of wool and sheepskins, but owing to the late hour to which the sales had extended before their turn came, they postponed all the wools till next week.
 In addition to the sales at auction, we hear of the purchase, by Mr. Kummerer, of the clip of the J. T. color, near Braidwood: T in circle, at 204d.; locks and pieces, 18d. Mr. T. Stewart's wool, Mount Elphingra, has been sold at 94d. in the grease.
 The *Daily Alta California* of 1st November thus notices the state of the Produce Market at that date:—

Flour.—The sales took out equal to 2000 barrels at previous prices, including 700 barrels extra Oatmeal, in quarter-casks at \$4 dollars 75 cents, for export.

Wheat.—Sales: 4500 sacks No. 1 at 1 dollar 95 cents, and 1500 sacks No. 2, at 1 dollar 80 cents. The receipts contain light, and little in straw.

Burley is scarce and very firm. Sales: 3500 sacks, at 97 1/2 cents, and 1000 sacks, at 95 cents per lb. for feed and grating; also 1600 ditto choice breeding, at 1 dollar 1 cent.

The latest private advices from San Francisco report the breadstuff market less firm, with exceedingly heavy stocks on hand. The barque Tony had cleared, for Melbourne, with 450 tons wheat. The Atrevida was loading for Sydney, and would probably bring 600 tons of breadstuffs.

THE SEASON.—The *Temerita Examiner* of 23d instant says:—“We have had intensely hot weather during

the last few days, but the early part of the week was characterized by a degree of cold which for the period of the year was really surprising. We hear that up the Cockburn River, towards Moomba, a tolerably heavy frost fell on Sunday last, doing considerable damage to the melon vines, potatoes and other crops. On Thursday, however, the cool breeze was succeeded by one of the hottest of hot winds that we have ever felt. It began about midday and lasted to 5 in the afternoon, during which time it was almost intolerable; it seemed to lick up every liquid substance as with a tongue of flame. In the evening it somewhat subsided, but a strong wind from the westward, setting in, and driving before it some heavy clouds which threatened

A FEMALE DOCTOR.—About a year ago, Miss Mary E. Walker, it will be remembered, was captured in front of General Joseph E. Johnson's army in Tennessee. After being incarcerated in the city of Nashville for a considerable period in the city of Nashville, she was released, much to the gratification of those who do not believe in the imprisonment of females, except on the most serious charges. Since then we have heard nothing of her, and she has been forgotten.

Broad-street, clad in a blue suit with military buttons and a very long skirt, a pair of nicely-fitting blue stockings, and a pair of new, brown, and gaiters, which fitted so as to display her legs to advantage, passed the Powhatan Hotel she was followed by a number of coloured school boys and girls, and by the white-robed teacher, who, to meet her retinue in number would have been a formidable army.

General Latham congregated upon the corners, and men and boys appeared along the side-walk to comment upon the appearance of a lady in uniform. "At the corner of Sixth and Broad," said one, "she was to go through the market, she was stopped by the provost guard, who asked her by what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired."

"What do you think?" said another, "do you make the inquiry?" "Guard," by order of the provost-marshal, "Then give him my compliments, and tell him I will call upon him." She then moved on, and said nothing more.

gov.au/nla.news-page1

The following paper, by Dr. Masch, Veterinary Professor at the Agricultural College at Altonburg, Hungary, was translated by Herr H. Kunde, Edinburgh, and appeared in the *North British Agriculturist* for October:—

Within the last year the scourge of the rinderpest has caused ravages among the cattle to an enormous extent, chiefly in the eastern crown-lands. Even now its fatal influence is still manifest; and although the last case in the inland part is a thing of the past, the danger for the future is nevertheless not lessened; for in the distant east there perpetually arise, from a mysterious source, life-threatening agencies, which, once developed, travelling in all directions, may also reach the byres and droves of cattle here.

If the rinderpest and the cholera are compared with each other, then they agree in the destructive influence which they exercise on these living organisms over which their power extends; they agree also in the fact that they defeat every medical enterprise which is directed against them as a curative means; but in other respects the two diseases differ. Whilst the cholera stalks on paths undiscovers, or at least undiscovered, the way in which the rinderpest spreads lies more open. A combustible substance will be set on fire by one, burning with the more certainty the more closely it comes in contact with the flame and the heat of the latter. Thus, among sound cattle of a byre or drove, every diseased one is to be looked upon as a burning, glowing, flaming body; and every other animal near it as a combustible body. This comparison is correct, and should, in its extensive application, be a guide to every intelligent farmer in order to avail himself in time of danger of the right means of ensuring the safety of the cattle. The writer of this believes most firmly that cattle can be protected against the rinderpest more successfully than a house against fire.

With this conviction we appeal to the breeders, feeders, and dealers in cattle; and for the protection which we most confidently promise them, we demand an attentive ear for our advice, and, if it is necessary, a rigid carrying out of it. We must, however, first of all give some explanations of the capabilities of infection of the plague in question.

That the rinderpest is contagious may be expressed in this way: The material parts and particles of diseased cattle, whether they be solid, liquid, or gaseous—whether they be among themselves in organic combination or separated from the organism, or already departed—all are in a peculiar condition, departing from the normal one, just as the state of a ball when heated departs from the state in which it is when reduced to a lower temperature. The peculiarity of this state is equivalent with its power of infecting, and this results in the fact that material particles of diseased cattle when transferred to a sound one, and penetrating the barrier of a thin epidermis, change in a few days the whole of the latter, so that it is likewise capable of infecting. It acts as a ferment. It must be looked upon as an established fact that cattle in our countries never develop rinderpest otherwise than by receiving particles of matter from individuals of their species already fallen victims to the disease. It is, however, just as certain that cattle cannot be placed in a state of safety except by a protection which involves a complete shutting out from sound cattle those minute particles of matter called contagious matter. He deceives himself, and makes a tremendous mistake, who, neglecting the only means by which he may protect his cattle, seeks the safety of his animals from infection by bleeding, lotions, injections, in secret and traditional popular remedies; and who, in false confidence in these things, does not minutely observe the care necessary for the prevention of infection; and who, perhaps, disregards the sanitary rules altogether, or carries them out but very imperfectly. This is the more unpardonable, because in such a case the impudence of a single individual endangers the material well-being of a whole community. It shows, however, also the stubbornness and blindness of those people who, actually knowing that in the midst of diseased places and districts, the cattle of those proprietors are not damaged who, for the prevention of disease, carry out an isolation which goes too far, but which is certainly effective; and who, seeing this occasionally, do not yet understand how to avail themselves of no beneficial example for the protection of their own cattle. The writer of this essay has met with ridiculous views and habits in this department, especially among small proprietors (Bauern), over-wise empirics, and clergymen who carry on farming. The class last named weigh the more heavily in the scale of public injury—the more the example of the shepherd determines the conduct of the flock. People generally dread the small inconvenience of the moment, and remain indifferent towards the threatening disasters of the future: they are afraid of the application of a salutary remedy, and neglect the saving operation; and at last they accuse the State, the public administration, the sanitary organs, and demand compensation for the damage which they did not feel inclined to avert. We, however, stick to our proposition; and understand by prevention of rinderpest, neither more nor less than separation of diseased from sound cattle. If it is asserted that for infection direct contact between healthy and diseased substance is necessary, then this is literally true. But by "contact" we should not only understand the meeting of a tangibly solid or liquid particle of the diseased substance on the one hand, and the living healthy organism on the other, but for infection the meeting even is sufficient of such diseased particles as, on account of their gaseous nature, remain imperceptible alike to the sense of taste and touch. Every living organism, and even a dead body, is perpetually surrounded by vapour, the material parts of which escape in all directions; which, however, remains permanent through additional elimination of particles from the tangible substance. A diseased animal lives likewise in its own atmosphere, and forms as it were the centre of it. This atmosphere, as regards its material part, is composed of particles which, endowed with the power of infection, escape from the diseased body, and are carried away, however short the distance, and however brief the time may be. This contagious atmosphere must particularly be paid attention to, because it is invisible, and therefore often ignored altogether. Of equal importance and effect are also the breath, the gaseous evacuation of the intestines, as well as the effluvia which escape from the excrements of the intestines, the urine, the milk, the blood, flesh, saliva, lachrymal fluid, skin, and other parts of the diseased organism, either during life, or after death.

Whether there is more contagious force in the gaseous, the liquid, or the solid animal particles, is of no importance for the farmer to know; and it is more beneficial to him, as it

corresponds more with reality, to consider them all equally dangerous.

Although it is not to be denied that the contagious force dwells in a more concentrated form and more permanently in solid and liquid matter than in gaseous, nevertheless the latter penetrates more easily into the more delicate structures of the organism, since there lies exposed to it the convenient way in the large extent of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs. Gaseous and liquid contagious matter can be longer preserved by mediums, viz., bodies of various kinds to which they attach themselves; and when removed from their place of origin they may still be capable of showing themselves effective. Porous substances, such as furs, woollen articles, and linen tissues, are, on account of their immense surface, capable of receiving and condensing gaseous contagious matter, and of carrying them to great distances. They are, on that account, very properly called "poison-catching materials." Contagious matter in a liquid shape does not retain its poisonous properties so very long as when it is attached to mediums which favour its becoming dry, but do not accelerate decomposition. Of this sort are especially dry substances of vegetable and animal origin.

As very dangerous mediums of conveying the rinderpest in cases where the disease appears in the neighbourhood, men must be considered, and besides them half-fierce domestic animals such as dogs and cats. Men may be the more suspected of carrying the disease the more they have to do with cattle by occupation and trade, and not with cattle only, but also with the offal and useful parts of the animals. Cattle-dealers, butchers, &c., and also drovers, are dangerous; and so, too, are veterinary surgeons, and especially those who, without being qualified, engage in veterinary occupations. Dogs and cats, as well as even the fowls of large farms, come too often in contact with cattle and their offal, either in the society of men or otherwise, to be regarded with indifference.

There is one class of carriers of contagious matter less known and less mentioned, which we will notice here especially. These are the flies. These creatures, moreover, unsteady, and unnoticed as a means of spreading rinderpest, are possibly capable of multiplying cases of rinderpest greatly, by conveying contagious matter even to those cattle that appear to be completely removed beyond danger. If flies are even to healthy cattle more obnoxious parasites, they are such to a much greater extent to exhausted diseased cattle. They seek, with a special preference, food at the margin of those apertures of the body that are provided with but a very delicate skin, whilst others plunge their suckers into the skin to suck blood; both kinds, when driven from one animal, alight on others, dwelling more or less near, and spread the plague by means of their poison-carrying sucking apparatus to great distances. We are unable to refer the rapid and extensive spreading of the plague in summer and autumn to any other cause than the multitude and activity of the two-winged insects at those seasons. This means of infection has certainly some connection with the custom which prevails among some cattle breeders of smearing tar over the surrounding part of the eyes, the margin of the nostrils, and the mouth, expecting from it protection against the disease. We do not hesitate for a moment to recommend at the fly season, and at an approaching danger of the plague, an application occasionally of such fatty sub-tances as are mixed up with oil of turpentine, tar, or creosote, on the parts of the body mentioned above. It should, however, not be done in order to supersede other means of safety, but merely to keep off these dangerous flies. The most effective, surest, and the most common carriers of the rinderpest are diseased cattle themselves. They act by means of their breath, their atmosphere of evaporation, the surface of their tangible body, as well as by means of everything solid and liquid which arises from their organism, and with the more certainty the more closely and longer sound animals are in this way brought into contact. This becomes especially conspicuous in byres, where among animals standing in rows the plague commences with one; the one that stands next to it is generally the next to get the disease and die.

It is pretty generally known that an infected animal does not show the symptoms of the disease on the very first day it was infected; this requires a period of incubation of at least five days. After this period the system shows first the progress of a power that has crept through the whole organised structure of the body, and threatens its existence. It reveals at once by external symptoms, departing from the healthy processes of life, the existence of internal diseases. From this period the symptoms of disease increase in the same degree as the contagious force spreads in the system, and extends over as many days as are required for incubation. The disturbed system very seldom succeeds in disinfesting itself by the mustering of its own vital energies, whilst at the same time the symptoms of the disease subside; in most cases the efforts of the living body, which are directed against its dissolution, are not sufficient to avert the fatal results of infection. A small percentage of diseased cattle recover; yet this recovery is a complete one when compared with another calamity among cattle—pleuro-pneumonia. If the cattle of Eastern Europe are compared with those of Western Europe as regards the rate of mortality in consequence of the rinderpest, it will show that the former generally possess but little power of resistance against the fatal disease, yet the power of resistance is decidedly greater among them than among the latter. Out of one hundred diseased cattle scarcely five escape death. Organisms, which have received the contagious matter, acquire the capacity of infecting not only at the time when the disease appears, but from this period till the animal dies it is perpetually increasing. However, for twelve hours after the appearance of the first symptoms the capacity for developing contagious matter is but very small. Sound cattle are during this time, according to the opinion of the writer and the experience of others, by no means endangered. This circumstance is of the utmost importance for the prevention of the spreading of the rinderpest; and, whatever may be said to the breeders of cattle with reference to battling with this calamity, it is true that the speediest separation of diseased from sound cattle is still the most practical and most successful procedure. If in a row of houses built of wood fire breaks out in one of them, then the other buildings can be saved if the burning one is immediately removed to a place the neighbourhood of which is fire-safe.

If in every place where rinderpest is approaching every animal that shows itself diseased is without delay removed to a safe place and made safe for others, then something of the most effective kind would have been done for the limitation of its spreading; the rinderpest would be extinguished from sheer want of food, and the very best service and the noblest

axe, although a very rude but at the same time an indispensable means, would get out of use in its application to diseased and suspected animals. One must have respect for the utility of all sanitary rules for the suppression of rinderpest; but carrying out these generally succeeds but very slowly, even under the most favourable circumstances, and encounters on that very account an opponent which has become already great and powerful, and is only with difficulty conquered even by costly means. In consequence of the watchful care on the part of the cattle proprietors, by means of which they discover quickly which are diseased cattle, and at once remove the diseased from the sound, the battling against the cattle plague should be considerably facilitated on the part of the public sanitary authorities, and the majority of innocent victims.

From what has been said, the assumption may be justified that the protection effected by the separation of diseased from sound cattle surpasses in efficiency every other practical procedure devised for the suppression of the rinderpest.

This protection would, however, be illusory, and its proclamation premature, if the separation, so much recommended, is not carried out at the right time.

The chief question is—What period is the right one for separation? Whereupon we answer conclusively. The sooner the better. The sooner the disease is discovered the better; the more immediate the subsequent separation the more certainly is the danger of the spread of rinderpest obviated. The disease of the rinderpest announces itself at the beginning by no other symptoms than those which appear also in other febrile diseases involving the whole organism in their very origin. These are just phenomena common to all febrile cattle diseases—as, for instance, diminished appetite, irregular mastication, low spirits, want of vitality, muscular weakness, relaxed condition of the whole body, the head, the ears, and the tail.

The practised eye of the breeder recognises easily these external signs by the inspection of his cattle, and diagnoses from it the first distinct outlines of an ensuing diseased spectacle.

In ordinary times he avails himself only of but ordinary means, and abandons himself to the hope that it is with such signs as with ordinary thunderclouds, which tower aloft in a threatening manner, and evaporate in the evening without a trace, and without culminating in a thunderstorm. But at a time when the cattle plague is threatening, then the cattle-breeder should get every suspected animal out of the reach of the rest, and avail himself of all further precautions, after he has carried out the first and most important—that of separation. One should in such cases not fear that the approaching evil is the rinderpest, but one should fear that it might be the rinderpest; one should not abstain from trading from want of proofs, but one should trade on mere suspicion; he who waits for certainty is too late. One should not object to the writer, that in this way cattle-breeders are kept in perpetual apprehension, and induced to make many provisions which are, after all, superfluous. Reproaches of this kind can only emanate from those who have not themselves perceived the bitter after-effects of the rinderpest. He who has been once injured by it will, on a new occasion, inevitably carry out the separation of every animal only suspected; and it is ten times the suspicion has proved groundless, in the eleventh case, nevertheless, the separation should be hurried on.

In no other place are the sanitary rules in regard to the rinderpest carried out with so much circumspection and success as was done in the years 1862 and 1863 in the district of Altonburg, in Hungary, which is so rich in cattle-farms. Whilst the disease lasted, every head of cattle which manifested indisposition was, after the very first symptoms, immediately removed from the byres to a place of inspection. In this manner many animals have been conveyed to the places of inspection, and removed afterwards to their former abode when their soundness had been sufficiently established. Caution has, nevertheless, not been diminished. On the 24th November, 1862, an ox in a large byre evinced signs of indisposition, very indistinct and scarcely perceptible. This ox, however, was removed half-an-hour afterwards in consequence of the existing strict rules; and since his indisposition was aggravated, it was made known to the authorities, in accordance to sanitary laws. A committee of practical men discovered in this ox, five days after his disease, the symptoms of the rinderpest so distinctly developed that even without the addition of the proofs derived from a section, the former alone would have sufficiently established the existence of a case of rinderpest. The other ox remained sound.

This case, and other illustrations, will, it is hoped, place the significance and usefulness of separation in a right light, and justify the author if he speaks on it with a determination to convince the cattle-breeders of his country.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE *Times* of Saturday, October 14th, published, in a Second Edition, a telegram, reporting that Mr. Seward had written a despatch to the effect that the American Government would prevent any further French reinforcements being landed in Mexico. The following letter has been since published by the *New York Times*, giving more detailed account of the despatch:—

New York, October 4th. Mr. Seward's last despatch to the French Government relative to Mexico will probably satisfy the Emperor that the time has come when he must decide whether he will withdraw from that country, or continue to protect the new empire, in disregard of the risks and contingencies which such a policy will force upon him. There is no doubt that had Mr. Seward, immediately the late war closed, demanded the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico the people of this country would have cheerfully supported him. The act would have made him universally popular at once. There is, perhaps, no question of the hour on which so much unanimity exists as on this determination to adhere to the Monroe doctrine. The most moderate men reply to all questions about Mexico, "The French will have to go." But the larger majority say plainly, "We mean to drive the French out." If it is suggested that this might prove a work requiring time, men, and money, the answer again is, "We have done everything we have attempted hitherto, and we shall be able to do that. We owe a good deal of money, but it does not matter. We are rich enough to stand a war with France, if she can bear it." Even the very men who are in dread of such a commercial collapse happen to have the Government "order" the French troops from Mexico. Whether they have fully considered the consequence of a war with France, or not, is perhaps a little doubtful, the truth being that the immense scale on which

people that there is nothing they can undertake which would prove too hard for them, and that the destinies of the Old World are in their hands. The Press of New England is as decided on this point as the Press of New York. All classes of people share the feeling alike. The President and his advisers must have a juster sense of the condition of this country, and the fearful hazards it would run in a European war, than the unreflecting and forgetful masses. But they, too, are resolved to insist on the Monroe doctrine being respected, and Mr. Johnson firmly refuses to recognise the new empire in any way. He and Mr. Seward have, probably, been in hopes that when Napoleon saw the civil war was over and the army free he would take the hint and retire from Mexico of his own free will. Instead of doing that he was organising an Egyptian force, or, as the United States Consul at Alexandria informs his Government, "an army of negroes," to send to Maximilian's aid. The Government has felt that it could not temporise with the difficulty further, it has, therefore, signified to the Emperor that it will not permit the troops in question to land, and that any further intervention on the part of the Emperor Napoleon may lead to a rupture between the two Governments. This, I am informed, is the tendency of the despatch. Its importance depends very much on the way in which the Emperor replies to it. It is very manifest that Mr. Johnson has provoked a grave crisis, and that the probability is he has done so on the assumption that the Emperor Napoleon will be the first to evade it.

The Emperor of the French cannot be unprepared for Mr. Seward's ultimatum. He must be well familiar with the views and intentions of the United States Government, and he must know that all America is utterly opposed to his presence in Mexico. Within the past three months two separate communications have been made to the French Government, the nature and purpose of which could not be mistaken. Mr. Seward is usually sufficiently plain spoken, although so impatient is the country generally of European intervention in the affairs of this continent—he is always being attacked for his subservience to France. One of the New York papers this very morning charges the Minister with scheming to "insure the perpetuation of the French protectorate in Mexico." The Emperor of the French, however, understands him better than that.

The following despatches, which throw light on the above steps of the American Government, are from the third volume of the diplomatic correspondence issued by the Government of the United States. It will be perceived that they relate to a state of things which existed eighteen months ago, prior to the departure of the Archduke Maximilian for Mexico:—

Department of State, Washington, February 27, 1864.

"Sir,—Your despatch of February 9, No. 149, has been received. In this communication you mention that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria is expected in Paris, and that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary for you either to attend or to decline to attend ceremonies which may be observed in his honour as the Sovereign of Mexico, and you ask instructions upon the question. If the Archduke Maximilian appear in Paris only in his character as an Imperial Prince of the House of Hapsburg, you will be expected to be neither demonstrative nor reserved in your deportment towards him. If he appear there with any assumption of authority or title in Mexico, you will entirely refrain from intercourse with him. Should your proceedings become a subject of inquiry or remark, you will be at liberty, in the exercise of your own discretion, to say that this Government, in view of its rights and duties in the present conjuncture of its affairs, has prescribed fixed rules to be observed, not only by this department, but by its representatives in foreign countries. We acknowledge revolutions only by direction of the President, upon full and mature consideration. Until such regular authority for recognition, we do not hold formal and informal communications with political agents or representatives of revolutionary movements in countries with which we maintain diplomatic intercourse."

WILLIAM L. SEWARD.

William L. Dayton, Esq., &c.

Department of State, Washington, April 30, 1864.

"Sir,—Your despatch of April (No. 449) has been received. I thank you for the information it brings concerning the acceptance of the tendered Crown by the Archduke Maximilian, and his intended departure for Mexico."

Events which have recently occurred in the eastern section of that country, if they are correctly reported, show that the Mexican national authorities are not likely to be immediately suppressed. It is, of course, not impossible that new embarrasments for this Government may grow out of the Archduke's assumption of authority in Mexico. But we shall do all that prudence, justice, and honour require to avert them; at the same time we shall not forego the assertion of any of our national rights."

If such precautions fail to secure us against aggression, we shall then, I trust, be able to rise, without great effort, to the new duties which in that case will have devolved upon us. I remain now firm, as heretofore, in the opinion that the destinies of the American continent are not to be permanently controlled by any political arrangements that can be made in the capitals of Europe."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. SEWARD.

William L. Dayton, Esq., &c.

Department of State, Washington, September 30, 1864.

"Sir,—Unofficial newspaper statements concerning the alleged entrance of the Mexican General Cortina, with an armed force, into the territory of Texas, within the United States, with an assumption of military authority, have attracted the attention of this department, as well as that of the Minister of France at this capital. The reports are contradictory and apparently unreliable. The dignity of this Government, and its honour as a neutral Power in the conflict which is raging in Mexico, render it necessary that the President should be fully informed as early as possible of the proceedings to which I have thus referred. I have, therefore, to request that you will ascertain the facts, and make a report thereon to the Secretary of War. In the meantime I have the pleasure to inform you that the proceeding is approved, by which, on the occasion referred to, you gave notice to the said Cortina that his presence in arms within the United States, in an attitude of war against a friendly Power with which the United States are at peace, would not be tolerated. Although that proceeding indicates that you have faithfully adhered to the instructions given to your predecessors, yet I think it proper to renew

the neutrality of the United States in the war between France and Mexico be compromised by our military forces, or be sufficient to be compromised within your command by either of the belligerents."

"I have the honour to remain, General, your obedient servant,"

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Major-General E. R. Canby, Commanding Department of the Gulf, Headquarters, New Orleans."

"STONEWALL JACKSON."

(From the United Service Gazette, October 7.)

After Jackson left West Point he took part in the Mexican war, but his old companions lost sight of him, and it was not until his name became a household word in the South that they recalled the moody and retiring youth who spent so much of his time in solitude and prayer. The men under his command did not understand his stern ways at first, but they soon learnt that wherever their captain led them it was to certain victory, and although his discipline was severe and inexorable, he came to be regarded by his soldiers with the strongest affection. Chary of speech at all times, he never made addresses to his men; and, indeed, at the councils of war his opinion was always given in a few words. After the battle of Fredericksburg, when Lee summoned the generals around him to decide what was to be done, after much discussion Jackson was appealed to for an opinion. "Drive 'em into the river; drive 'em into the river," said he curtly, waking up from a doze. The strength of the Federals was gradually exerted on a larger scale, and Jackson's hands were always full of work. At last, in May, 1862, the Federal commanders formed an army of over 150,000, established under General Hooker at Chancellorsville, and Lee hastened down from Fredericksburg to stop its further progress. An attempt was made under Jackson to carry a part of Hooker's intrenchments, but the position being too strong, it was proposed by Jackson that he should pass rapidly round the Federal front, where he would be partly concealed by the woods, and attack Hooker on the right flank. This movement was carried out, but not unperceived by the enemy. They saw him pass in front, and fired upon his force, but left it to continue its road, under the impression, as it was said at the time, and even reported now, that they were retreating towards Richmond. That this story should gain credence only shows how soon facts are forgotten here. General Hooker foresaw the attack upon his flank, and issued explicit orders to Major-Generals Slocum and Howard to strengthen their reserves in order to resist a flank attack. General Hooker had inspected the lines in the morning, and wrote an urgent note to the officers named, bidding them to make better defences for the threatened position. These orders were carefully neglected, and meanwhile Jackson was pushing forward. As soon as he had succeeded in getting his men into the desired position he ordered the attack, and it was so unexpected and determined that it caused something like a panic among the Federal forces in that direction. Jackson designed, as his staff officers say, "to put his entire force into action, extend his left, and place that wing between General Hooker and the Rappahannock. Then, unless the Federal commander could cut his way through, his army would be captured or destroyed." Jackson himself said, a few hours later, when his remaining moments were few, "We should have surrounded their army, and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out; they had no other alternative. My troops may sometimes fail in driving an enemy from a position, but the enemy always fails to drive my men from a position." The accident which cost the life of this invaluable officer happened before he could see his purpose accomplished.

It appears from the statement of a "Virginian," who has gathered all the facts from Jackson's officers, that Jackson had ridden out to reconnoitre, the night being a dark one, except when the moon occasionally broke through black drifts of clouds. He had left orders behind with his men that they should be very vigilant, and fire on any one they saw approach, and particularly upon cavalry, should any appear, "for (said he) as we have no cavalry about here, any that comes must be the enemy's." He rode off with a few members of his staff, his force being then so near the enemy that Federal skirmishers strolled in and were taken prisoners, amazed to find that they were actually within the Confederate lines. Jackson was about a mile away, listening intently for any sound from the enemy, when suddenly a volley was fired upon the party from his own force behind him. "The origin of this fire," says the Virginian, who has painstakingly inquired into all the circumstances, "has never been discovered; and after Jackson's death there was little disposition to investigate an occurrence which occasioned bitter distress to all who by any possibility could have taken part in it." It is believed, however, that the Confederates saw the horses and men dimly, and believing them to be the enemy's cavalry, fired upon them. It was fatal to several members of the staff, and Jackson himself galloped off into the woods close by to escape from it. Unhappily a brigade of his own men, drawn up within thirty yards of him, saw him do so, and believing that he was a part of an advancing force of Federals, fired with such fatal precision that he was struck in three places, twice in the left arm and once in the right hand. "At the moment when he was struck," says the authority I have mentioned, "he was holding his rein in his left hand, and his right was raised either in the singular gesture habitual to him at times of excitement, or to protect his face from the blows of the trees. It may be, however, that this gesture was intended as a signal to the brigade to cease firing; but his arm dropped directly he was shot, and his horse carried him on among the trees, until a branch caught him violently in the face and threw him back. Still he was not unseated, and catching the bridle with the broken and bleeding fingers of his right hand, he recovered the turnpike road, and succeeded in rejoining the surviving members of his staff. He sat on his horse a few moments, looking up the road towards his lines with apparent astonishment, and continued for some time to look in that direction, as if 'unable to realise that he could have been fired upon and wounded by his own men.' Captain Wilbourne, one of his staff, said to him, 'They certainly must be our troops.' He nodded his assent, and in a few minutes, finding himself exhausted by loss of blood, said, 'You had better take me down.' He was lifted off his horse and laid under a tree, begging that the news of his being wounded should be kept a secret from his men."

Before there had been time to bring the doctor up the Federals pushed on their lines so rapidly that the staff became anxious for the safety of their general, who was close to the enemy, and proposed among each other to carry him to the rear. Jackson said, "No; if you can help me up, I can walk." He walked, and the Federals followed him, the Confederate lines, the blood from his wounded arm flowing profusely over Captain Leigh's uniform, on whom he was leaning. At last they reached a litter, and Jackson was lifted into it. The Federals opened a heavy fire at this moment upon the road on which they were moving, and the officers who were with Jackson ordered the litter to be laid down, and threw themselves on the ground to escape the deadly storm, which struck millions of sparks from the flinty stones of the roadside. Once Jackson tried to raise himself up, but to look around him, but Lieutenant Smith prevented him. On that awful road Jackson and his two officers were alone at that moment, the men who bore the litter having run off into the woods to get beyond the reach of the cannonade. Presently the fire relaxed, and Jackson was moved on till he came to the spot where one of his generals, Pender, was stationed. Pender expressed his sorrow at seeing him wounded, and said he thought he should fall back, in consequence of his lines being much broken. But Jackson's officers repeat now that his eyes flashed with its old fire, exhausted as he was, and he cried out, "You must hold your ground, General Pender, you must hold your ground, Sir." It was the last order Jackson was destined to give.

The party moved on, and before long one of the men who carried the litter slipped and let it fall. It struck upon the hero's "shoulder, where the bone had been shattered, and his agony must have been extreme." He groaned for the first time, but soon afterwards, when an officer asked him if he could move, he said, "No, my friend, don't trouble yourself about me." At last they reached a hospital at Wilderness Run, five miles from the place where he was wounded. The doctors said if they should amputate his arm if they found it necessary, and he replied, "Yes, certainly, do for me whatever you think right." General Lee meanwhile heard the news with deep grief, and sent a message to his comrade, saying, "I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy." That was the last communication which ever passed between these two great soldiers. Soon after Jackson heard the letter read pneumonia attacked him, and he gradually sank. He said once, referring to his wounds, "I consider these like-sing; they were given for some good and wise purpose, and I would not part with them if I could." He had borne all his sufferings with marvellous serenity and patience. Presently his wife, who had been brought to his side, announced to him that his end was approaching. He listened calmly, and tried to soothe her distress by answering, "Very good; very good; it is all right!" Then he soon became delirious, and those who stood over him say that he used these words, as if giving orders for an attack:—"Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front! Tell Major Hawkes to send forward provisions for the men." Then his manner changed; "a smile diffused itself over his pale features, and he murmured, 'Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees.' After this he spoke no more. So passed away one of the noblest spirits which had animated a desperate cause. He was buried in a little churchyard, with rows of his men near him, and a board over the head of his grave to tell who lies beneath."

WANTED A WIFE.—The *Manchester Courier* of 2nd October says:—About two weeks ago there appeared under the head "Matrimony," in a *Manchester* newspaper, a notice to the effect that "a young widow in business" wanted "a gentleman, a widower, 30 to 35 years of age." It was further intimated that one with such means as her command would be preferred, and that "as this is bona fide, no other need apply." Aspirants to the hand of the young widow were to "address" in confidence Alfred, Post Office, Crewe. This advertisement being brought under the notice of some wags in Shrewsbury, they determined to have Alfred any further trouble by supplying him with a partner, and accordingly a letter was sent to him, in which "A. D., an unmarried lady, aged 29, informed Alfred that she had seen his advertisement, and was herself inclined to matrimony, if she was assured of possessing a partner with whom she might hope to live comfortably. She was a widow, and she had nearly £100 in the bank, besides an income of £34 per annum derivable from the rents of a certain freehold property. To this Alfred replied by the next post, giving full particulars of his own position, profession, &c. He was a widower, 32 years of age, and had two children, a son 12 years old, and a little girl, who will be three next birthday. For information as to his character as a man, and a father he could refer to D. W. Croft, Esq., a Baptist minister, at Crewe; and if she required any more she might consult the Rev. Mr. A., a clergyman of the Established Church, in Manchester, or of Manchester, or of Manchester, also of this city. He went on to say that he had just bought a piece of ground at Crewe, and was having a house and shop erected thereon for the purpose of extending his business (we may add here that Alfred was a tinsmith, and was to be a tripe seller, and the proprietor of a stall in Crewe-market), but had found that he was not possessed of sufficient capital to carry out his plan. After a further letter it was sent that Alfred should call on the Rev. Mr. Croft, at his residence, at Crewe, and having a huge white pocket handkerchief in his right hand, was observed slowly making his way through the crowd to the place of assignment. The recognition was mutual, though the meeting was naturally embarrassed. The fair daughter suggested that they had perhaps better adjourn to a more secluded place, and the two walked through the station towards a neighbouring town. When they got into the station yard the crowd began to close in, and at first silently, but by degrees, as the numbers increased, the tittering and whispering became so unmistakable that on reaching the door of the hotel Alfred turned round, and becoming aware of his secret, showed by the sudden change that came over his features that the conviction of his unhappy position had at last flashed upon him. His first impulse was to bolt, but before he could set upon his feet, he was surrounded by a crowd of cheering and laughing men, who carried him into the house. Here, for more than half-an-hour, his tormentors kept him sitting on a chair mounted on a table in the middle of the room, the subject of a varied and noisy curiosity into the condition of his private affairs. To all the questions the bewildered man answered only that his name was John Hughes, he was a cotton manufacturer, and he didn't want a wife. At length, galled to desperation, he made a sudden dash, succeeded in breaking through the ring, and started off for the railway station, followed by an immense crowd. He ran wildly up and down the platform, with his clothes wet with sweat and rain, covered with dirt, and the crowd enveloped him as he fled, till the station-master, having compassion on his pitiable plight, came to the rescue with a posse of porters, and he was locked up in the ladies' dressing-room. He left the next train, which happened to be one bound to Oswestry.

In the bed of the Seine has been found a double-faced seal, engraved with the arms of Catherine de Medici; it was picked up beneath the Pont Neuf; and near the Ile de la Cité was found a large basket of black polished stones of a singular shape. The most curious discovery was, however, a small copper case containing a portrait of Medici de la Vallée, painted in oil on metal.

The beautiful church of All Saints, Nottingham, was very severely damaged by lightning during the severe thunderstorm which passed over Nottingham on the afternoon of the 16th October, and the damage has been further augmented by a frightful gas explosion, which took place in the church the following

Confederate lines, the blood from his wounded arm flowing profusely over Captain Leigh's uniform, on whom he was leaning. At last they reached a litter, and Jackson was lifted into it. The Federals opened a heavy fire at this moment upon the road on which they were moving, and the officers who were with Jackson ordered the litter to be laid down, and threw themselves on the ground to escape the deadly storm, which struck millions of sparks from the flinty stones of the roadside. Once Jackson tried to raise himself up, but to look around him, but Lieutenant Smith prevented him. On that awful road Jackson and his two officers were alone at that moment, the men who bore the litter having run off into the woods to get beyond the reach of the cannonade. Presently the fire relaxed, and Jackson was moved on till he came to the spot where one of his generals, Pender, was stationed. Pender expressed his sorrow at seeing him wounded, and said he thought he should fall back, in consequence of his lines being much broken. But Jackson's officers repeat now that his eyes flashed with its old fire, exhausted as he was, and he cried out, "You must hold your ground, General Pender, you must hold your ground, Sir." It was the last order Jackson was destined to give.

The party moved on, and before long one of the men who carried the litter slipped and let it fall. It struck upon the hero's "shoulder, where the bone had been shattered, and his agony must have been extreme." He groaned for the first time, but soon afterwards, when an officer asked him if he could move, he said, "No, my friend, don't trouble yourself about me." At last they reached a hospital at Wilderness Run, five miles from the place where he was wounded. The doctors said if they should amputate his arm if they found it necessary, and he replied, "Yes, certainly, do for me whatever you think right." General Lee meanwhile heard the news with deep grief, and sent a message to his comrade, saying, "I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy." That was the last communication which ever passed between these two great soldiers. Soon after Jackson heard the letter read pneumonia attacked him, and he gradually sank. He said once, referring to his wounds, "I consider these like-sing; they were given for some good and wise purpose, and I would not part with them if I could." He had borne all his sufferings with marvellous serenity and patience. Presently his wife, who had been brought to his side, announced to him that his end was approaching. He listened calmly, and tried to soothe her distress by answering, "Very good; very good; it is all right!" Then he soon became delirious, and those who stood over him say that he used these words, as if giving orders for an attack:—"Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front! Tell Major Hawkes to send forward provisions for the men." Then his manner changed; "a smile diffused itself over his pale features, and he murmured, 'Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees.' After this he spoke no more. So passed away one of the noblest spirits which had animated a desperate cause. He was buried in a little churchyard, with rows of his men near him, and a board over the head of his grave to tell who lies beneath."

WANTED A WIFE.—The *Manchester Courier* of 2nd October says:—About two weeks ago there appeared under the head "Matrimony," in a *Manchester* newspaper, a notice to the effect that "a young widow in business" wanted "a gentleman, a widower, 30 to 35 years of age." It was further intimated that one with such means as her command would be preferred, and that "as this is bona fide, no other need apply." Aspirants to the hand of the young widow were to "address" in confidence Alfred, Post Office, Crewe. This advertisement being brought under the notice of some wags in Shrewsbury, they determined to have Alfred any further trouble by supplying him with a partner, and accordingly a letter was sent to him, in which "A. D., an unmarried lady, aged 29, informed Alfred that she had seen his advertisement, and was herself inclined to matrimony, if she was assured of possessing a partner with whom she might hope to live comfortably. She was a widow, and she had nearly £100 in the bank, besides an income of £34 per annum derivable from the rents of a certain freehold property. To this Alfred replied by the next post, giving full particulars of his own position, profession, &c. He was a widower, 32 years of age, and had two children, a son 12 years old, and a little girl, who will be three next birthday. For information as to his character as a man, and a father he could refer to D. W. Croft, Esq., a Baptist minister, at Crewe; and if she required any more she might consult the Rev. Mr. A., a clergyman of the Established Church, in Manchester, or of Manchester, or of Manchester, also of this city. He went on to say that he had just bought a piece of ground at Crewe, and was having a house and shop erected thereon for the purpose of extending his business (we may add here that Alfred was a tinsmith, and was to be a tripe seller, and the proprietor of a stall in Crewe-market), but had found that he was not possessed of sufficient capital to carry out his plan. After a further letter it was sent that Alfred should call on the

